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WEEKLY PEOPLE



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VOL. XII. NO. 13.

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S.L.P. IN ONTARIO.

THE VOTE POLLED AT THE MAY ELECTIONS.

The Party of No Compromise Out-Voted the Combination of Freaks Who Felt Sure of Victory—The Capitalist Press and the "Good Socialists."

London, Ont., June 17.—Here in detail is the vote for Ontario, in constituencies where S. L. P. candidates were on the ballot, in the Provincial Election held last May:

| | Reform (G.O.) | Conservative | Prohibition | Independent | Canadian Socia- list League | S. L. P. |
|----------------|------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------------------|----------|
| London | 5317 | 8447 | 700 | | | 94 |
| East Middlesex | 2390 | 2386 | | | | 21 |
| East Hants | 2434 | 2378 | | | | 370 |
| West Hants | 2370 | 2416 | | 68 | 106 | East |
| Toronto | 2214 | 3136 | * | * | 375 | 75 |
| North | | | | | | |
| Toronto | 3886 | 3536 | 81 | 23 | | |
| South | | | | | | |
| Toronto | 1342 | 3072 | | | 163 | 100 |
| West | | | | | | |
| Toronto | 2732 | 4206 | | | 270 | 84 |

"The Socialist (S. L. P.) candidate was endorsed by the Prohibition party, and appealed to the Independents. They are, in fact, on a par with the party of many names in the United States.

"The Independents were supported by Reformer.

In East Toronto the decoy duck Socialist League felt confident that it would elect James Simpson to the Ontario Legislature. Simpson advocated immediate public ownership of utilities and "eliminate" of all the means of production. Simpson said that public ownership would reduce the tax rate.

New Zealand was the rallying cry of the Socialist League. Follow New Zealand, there the capitalist has been driven out. Simpson was the "young man's" candidate and the old man's friend."

The S. L. P. fought the battle on clear cut lines. It showed to the workingmen voters that no matter what their illusion might be, "the development of New Ontario" was a capitalist issue only. That the reform issues did not concern wage workers. The reform capitalist was shown to be as ruthless an exploiter of labor as any other. The bogus labor legislation of both Conservative and Liberal was exposed by the S. L. P. The Liberal government that passed those worthless labor laws also issued injunctions against peaceful picketing of strikes and that same government ordered out the militia to shoot strikers into submission. The Conservatives endorsed these things by uttering no protest. The Liberals who are always grating about "equal rights" curtailed the political rights of the workers by making it necessary for candidates for municipal office to possess property assessed for at least \$1,000. The Conservatives again evinced their endorsement by their silence.

The S. L. P. put forward the only issue that concerns the workers. The war cry was: "For the worker the product of his toil." It was explained that since all wealth, capital included, is the product of labor, it is obvious that profits cannot be reduced without reducing wages, and wages cannot be reduced without raising profits. That is positive proof that the interests of the capitalist class are absolutely opposed to the interests of the working class, since one class always gains exactly what the other loses. This is the class struggle which can only end in the total degradation of the working class or in the abolition of capitalism. The S. L. P. is the only working class party, because it aims at the abolition of capitalism.

The unwarranted arrest of Comrades Roachhouse and Gordon for speaking at street meetings aroused so much adverse comment among the workers that the capitalist press thought it wise to hedge a little. The Hamilton "Spectator" made the following comment on the arrest:

"The obstruction of the streets is, of course, not to be permitted generally; but in election time it is customary for the authorities to be a little easy in the enforcement of the city by-laws, and, inasmuch as Messrs. Roachhouse and Gordon are parliamentary candidates—albeit with no hope of winning—we think if the police, acting under the authority of Police Magistrate Jeffs, had allowed these candidates to talk to the electorate, the constitution would not have sustained any very severe injury."

The Hamilton "Herald" had this to say:

"The socialists should be free to preach their doctrines in public, but only so long as, in so doing, they do not violate the law. The arrest of the socialist leaders on King street last night should not be

regarded as a blow at freedom of speech. If the socialist speakers had chosen a vacant lot for their meeting they would not have been interfered with. But surely it is not reasonable to hold that any man, or set of men, has a right to obstruct traffic on a public thoroughfare by holding a public meeting there.

"If traffic was obstructed on King street because of the crowd gathered to hear the socialist speakers, the speakers were responsible, and the police had a right not only to disperse the crowd, but to take the speakers into custody when they refused to obey the orders of the police to move on."

After the election the Hamilton "Herald" of May 31 had the following editorial:

THE SOCIALISTS.

"To judge from the showing made by the Socialists at the polls, Socialism has not obtained a very firm foothold in Ontario. The best showing made by any of them was made by Mr. Wilshire, the millionaire publisher of Wilshire's Magazine. Not only is he very wealthy; he is an able platform speaker and a man of much culture and attractive manner. He put up a vigorous campaign in West Elgin, but out of 6061 votes polled he secured but 425, and 375 of these were in the town of St. Thomas.

"In the two Hamilton constituencies the two Socialist candidates received 565 out of about 10,000 votes; and many of their votes were gained, not because of sympathy with their principles, but through sympathy with the candidates personally, because the police interfered with their street meetings and sent one of them to jail.

"In North Toronto the two Socialist candidates secured 74 and 22 respectively—96 out of 728 polled. In South Toronto one Socialist got 100 and the other 170—270 out of a total of 9481. In East Toronto the Socialist vote divided between the two candidates was 354, and the total vote was 5084. In West Toronto two Socialists ran, and received 329 between them, the total vote being 7188.

"In London the Socialist candidate got only 95 votes, and in East Middlesex the Socialist vote was very small.

"There were two schools of Socialism represented at the polls on Thursday. One is the Socialism of the Canadian Socialist League which, though it aims at a social revolution, advocates peaceful, educational methods. Mr. Wilshire was the leading representative of this school at the polls. The other brand of Socialism is that of the Socialist Labor Party, whose aim is to stir up class hatred and bring about a social revolution by revolutionary methods, even by violence if necessary. That school of Socialism is the school represented at the polls in this city.

"The two parties came into conflict in each of the four Toronto constituencies, and it is pleasant to note that in each case the representative of the extreme school of socialism was beaten by the representative of the moderate school.

The total vote in favor of the four Toronto candidates of the Canadian Socialist League was 784; the total number secured by the four Toronto candidates of the Socialist Labor Party was only 283."

The comrades here are satisfied with the result, and will do their utmost to extend the work. Just now the immediate duty is to settle once and for all the right to free speech. That done, propaganda will be pushed and S. T. & L. A. agitation inaugurated.

The S. T. & L. A. and S. L. P. are showing numerous signs of activity, such as are not at all agreeable to the taste of those imaginative persons who, with great frequency and regularity, rise up to pronounce them both dead. Organizer Charles Corrigan has just organized three weavers' locals in Maine. Others are being formed. Organizer Frank Jordan has organized a coal miners' local at Roscoe, Pa., and is conducting a lively S. T. & L. A. agitation in that vicinity. Coal Miners' Local 288 is after Mitchell and his lieutenants at Braddock, Pa., and is making considerable propaganda. District Alliance 15 of Pittsburgh is preparing four distinct trips for as many organizers and agitators, into the coal and iron districts. Four S. L. P. State conventions—those of Rhode Island, Ohio, Connecticut and Pennsylvania, were recently held and tickets placed in the field. Others are to follow. The call for the New York State convention, which promises to be a well-attended and interesting one, has been issued. The Seventh Congressional District of Massachusetts has mapped out a good and vigorous campaign. Section New York has commenced out-door agitation. The Twentieth Assembly District of Manhattan has issued a warning to the workingmen of its district, such as should be issued in every district, attacking the fakirs and politicians nearest the workers. From all parts of the country come reports of stirring work, in which the Kangaroos, the politicians and the labor frauds are handled without gloves, while their combined efforts and fake organizations are exposed. Everywhere the virile S. L. P. is active, despite the statement of those who claim it is dead. Keep up this activity. Increase it. Prepare in every congressional district and State possible to put up tickets. Distribute leaflets, sell literature and push the S. L. P. first, last and all the time.

CHICAGO'S ANNUAL PICNIC.

A grand annual picnic will be given by the section Chicago, Socialist Labor Party, on Sunday, July 13, at Hoffman Bros. Grove, Lyons, Ill. Tickets admitting gentleman and lady 25 cents. Take West Side cars to Ogden and Forty-first avenue. There transfer to Berwyn cars direct to the grove.

KANGS AS JACKALS.

THEY TRY TO SECURE PREY FOR THE U. M. W. FAKIRS.

Dolan Imports "Socialist Party" Speakers in Vain Attempt to Head Off Alliance Agitation—Miners Help Alliance Men to Turn Them Down.

Fayette City, Pa., June 14.—Sometimes I have felt that the Kangaroos Social Democrats get too much attention at the hands of S. L. P. men. But then when one looks over the various reports, it is seen that while there is a similarity, the local circumstances give each a new setting and a new turn and add to our knowledge of the natural history of the animal.

Here in the Monongahela Valley it is heart rending to see the starving children, the gaunt women and the suffering ghosts of new victims of the mine owners exploitation, held in line by the Dolan gang and finally plucked of dues by that gang, under the infamous check-off system. This is heart rending, but when you find an oily Kangaroo holding forth to these despairing ones, and in one breath glorifying socialism while in the next he lauds the organized band of pirates running the U. M. W. one's blood must needs boil.

For months the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A. have been slowly but surely clearing up the atmosphere of this valley, which is in the Pittsburg district. Here a local of the S. T. & L. A. has been organized; there the check-off has received its death blow, there goes the work, a further foothold being gained every day.

As we advance, the fakir retreats. His bush-whacking tactics, his threats of mobbing, these could not stay the S. T. & L. A. Then, "happy thought," the fakir confers with his half brother the Kangaroo, and into the district comes the speakers of the Kangs to defend the U. M. W. officials who are leading the miners to slaughter.

August Klenke, formerly an organizer for the Springfield S. D. P.—before the unity conference, and later State organizer of the "Socialist" party of Illinois, was engaged by the Kangs of this State to come here and try and save the day for Dolan and his crew. Poor Klenke, he had a hard sieving. He thought the fakirs would do the generous thing by him, but he was left to fight the S. T. & L. A. for the U. M. W. A. on whatever pickings he could find. The "check-off" left but little for Klenke, and the S. T. & L. A. comrades made life such a burden for him that he decamped. We heard he went to Erie where Heidrich landed him a job as business agent for the Consolidated Fakirs Association there.

Next came the Rev. Putty Checks Vail, sleek and well fed, looking as becomes the recipient of a \$2,900 per year salary. The reverend gentleman came off the river easily, took a look around, sneaked into the back gates of Pittsburg, got a trouncing there and decamped for parts unknown. No doubt to live the strenuous life of drawing a preacher's salary from the anti-God "genossen."

John Collins, who hailed from Chicago also tried his hand at blocking the Alliance agitation. John was more determined than the others. He stayed longer, played a deeper game and got the worst done of all. For two weeks before we ran him down, we heard of John, here, there, and everywhere, doing the dirty work of the fakirs. We ran him down in Charleroi in company with the local anti-Dolan faction, mind you. We put it up to John. He refused to answer the miners' question as to the difference of S. L. P. and S. D. P.. He fumed, fussed, and crawled, but all to no purpose, the miners pinned him down. We challenged him to openly defend the S. D. P., its trade union policy in general and the U. M. W. in particular, against the S. L. P. and the Alliance. Debate to take place then and there or elsewhere; he could choose time. John's answer to the challenge was to slip away. His activity ceased. He tried, however, to break up the newly organized S. T. & L. A. local at Roscoe. All he got was a couple of Stahl stiff with whom he went to Dolan's new field in the Irwin district. The audience resented the running away of the Kangaroo cheats and the Kangs are thoroughly discredited in this district.

The next comer is the boy wonder from Dayton, Ohio—Nicholas P. Geiger. He is sent out by Greenbaum Kangaroo National Secretary. I see THE PEOPLE has already published the circular in which Greenbaum offers the boy wonder's service for \$12 per lecture, hall rent and advertising to be paid by those hiring him. We are waiting for the boy wonder.

There are two combination of coal interests in this valley—the river trade and the railway trade. The independent operator has long since retired from the scene. The population of the valley is promiscuously mixed and one race is played against another. The fakirs at Pittsburg get the major portion of their dues in District 5 from this field. The check-off is cinched; organized or not, and the company death and accident funds are spiked

hard and fast. Until the advent of the S. T. & L. A., the miners were more like a lot of sheep in a slaughter pen than anything else.

Now they are ominously silent. There is a break coming and they feel it. Everywhere the Alliance men are listened to with close attention.

The big fakirs come into the region but twice a year. First to have their local heelers elect a previously selected delegate to convention, and second, to collect special funds.

On the occasion of their visits the miners go to the fakirs with their local complaints. He promises to see that their wrongs are righted. The petty thievery of the operators go on just the same. If the fakir calls on the operators he goes there to fasten more securely the chains of the men whose hard-earned pennies are even then gingling in his pocket. These are the same "Socialist Party" sending speakers here to defend. We welcome them to the valley. If they will send us notice we will help advertise their meetings, for they help us prove our case right up to the handle.

Many times I have felt sorry for the Kangs, have felt that somehow they could be reclaimed, but when I have seen them give their pontifical blessing in the name of socialism to that legion of bloodsuckers running the U. M. W.—whose victims confront me on every side here—then I say, no mercy for the Kangaroo, slay him wherever you meet him.

JORDAN.

WAGES AND LIVING.

RELATIVE INCREASE BETWEEN THE TWO.

An illustration is presented herewith of the increase in the expense of both capital and labor during the past five years, as shown by Dun's index numbers of prices of commodities. The low point of July, 1897, is taken for the starting point and comparison is made with April 1, 1902. At that time the cost of living was 39.13 per cent higher than on July 1, 1897, while the cost of raw and finished material used by manufacturers, miners and railroads was 32.50 per cent higher. As compared with capital, labor's expenses had increased 6.63 per cent more. But a part of the increase in the cost of living represents additional profits to capital, as does a larger part of the increase in the prices of iron and steel, coal, lumber, petroleum, etc. And a small part of the increased cost of coal and petroleum is borne by the fakirs. So the comparison is imperfect; of necessity.

Dun's index numbers are obtained as follows: Quotations of all the necessities of life are taken, including whisky and tobacco, and in each case the price is multiplied by the annual per capita consumption, which precludes any one commodity having more than its proper weight in the aggregate. For example, the price of a bushel of wheat is multiplied by 5.53, representing the annual per capita consumption of 4.23 bushels for food, and the remainder for seed. The price per pound of coffee is taken nine times, of cheese 2.3 times, of chemicals, only fractions of an ounce, in some cases. Thus wide fluctuations in the price of an article little used do not materially affect the index, but changes in the great staples have a large influence in advancing or depressing the total. Breadstuffs include many quotations of wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, beans and peas.

Meats include live hogs, beef, sheep, and many provisions, lard, tallow, etc. Meat and garden products embrace eggs, vegetables, fruits, milk, butter, cheese, etc. Other foods include fish, liquors, condiments, sugar, rice, tobacco, etc. Clothing covers the raw material of each industry and many quotations of woolen, cotton, silk and rubber goods, as well as hides, leather, boots and shoes. These five classes make up the cost of living, aside from rent, fuel and light.

Statement by index numbers of the advance in the cost of living from July 1, 1897, to April 1, 1902:

| 1902 | 1897 | Inc. | Inc. | Per Ct. |
|------------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| B'stuff .. | 10.32 | 10.58 | 8.64 | 81.64 |
| M'ats | 10.47 | 7.52 | 2.95 | 30.18 |
| Dairy | 13.83 | 8.71 | 5.11 | 58.73 |
| M'se | 8.82 | 7.88 | .94 | 11.91 |
| Clo'g | 15.14 | 13.80 | 1.33 | 9.07 |
| Total .. | 47.51 | 48.52 | 18.00 | 39.13 |

Under the head of metals are included various quotations of pig iron and partially manufactured and finished products, as well as minor metals, tin, lead, copper, etc., and coal and petroleum.

Under miscellaneous are included many grades of hard and soft lumber, lath, brick, lime, glass, turpentine, hemp, linseed oil, paints, fertilizers, and drugs.

PENN. S. L. P. CONVENTION

(Continued from page 1).

vantages that would be derived from bringing the entire membership of the Party in this State into closer contact, one with another; be it

Resolved, That the State Committee be hereby authorized to have the State Secretary devote his entire time to Party work, and to compensate him for the same, providing the financial condition of the Party warrants it.

The financial conditions not allowing sufficient living wages to allow the State Secretary to devote his entire time to that office, arrangements were made with Section Allegheny County, S. L. P., and D. A. 13, S. T. & L. A. whereby the State Secretary devotes all of his time to the movement, each organization paying a portion of his wages, the State Committee's share being \$5 per week.

Comrade Val. Remmel was elected to fill the position, and took charge on July 1, 1900. Owing to illness, Comrade Remmel resigned in September, and Comrade S. J. Eberle was temporarily elected to fill the vacancy, which election was afterward made permanent.

The Mileage Fund established a year ago has also proven a success. There is on hand in that fund \$143.31, which does away to a great extent with the worry of raising funds to pay the railroad expenses of delegates to the State Convention.

The result of local troubles in Sections upon the Sections themselves are exemplified in the cases of Sections Philadelphia and Wickhaven, should teach us to nip such troubles in the bud, before the whole membership can be dragged in. To accomplish this, it will be necessary for the Sections to enforce a rigid discipline upon all their members.

Your State Committee has already put into action a plan for raising campaign funds. If the various comrades and sympathizers each do their share, the plan will be sure to be a success.

It therefore remains for the Committee on Ways and Means to devise ways in which these tickets can be disposed of at once, and the cash turned in as soon as possible, and also to suggest means by which the Sections will be better able to assist the State Committee financially.

The below Financial Report will show what has been done financially by Pennsylvania both for the movement in the State, as shown by the books of the State Committee, and for the movement at large, as shown by the columns of THE PEOPLE.

Since the question of whether the economic organization might not eventually dominate the political organization, if proper precautions are not taken, has been frequently heard of late, it would be in order for this convention to discuss the advisability of dropping Section 6 of the State Constitution, which reads as follows:

"Each local of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance shall be entitled to a delegate to the Party's State Convention, but such delegate must have the qualifications of the regular delegate of the Socialist Labor Party. Locals must pay all expenses of their delegates."

On May 21, 1902, the State Committee closed the vote on candidates for the new committee. The incoming State Committee will be: Val. Remmel, D. E. Gilchrist, J. A. McConnell, H. A. Goff, St. John F. Taylor, William C. Cowan, and James Illingworth; and William J. Eberle as State Secretary.

The State ticket to be nominated by this convention is: Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of Internal Affairs, and two Congressmen-at-Large. Nomination papers will be ready for signatures as soon as this convention adjourns, and in order to allow the papers to be filed at an early date, and thus to leave our hands entirely free to attend to the work of agitation, all nomination papers should be returned not later than July 1.

As we will have a general election this fall, all Sections should immediately nominate full tickets, County, Judicial, Con-

gressional, Senatorial, and Legislative.

WM. J. EBERLE,
State Secretary.

EDWARD MESSER,
D. E. GILCHRIST,
H. A. GOFF, SR.
J. A. McCONNELL,
S. SCHULBERG,
JAMES ILLINGWORTH,
GEO. A. BROWN. (Absent).

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

State Committee.

Mem- Sec- Due Stamps Dona- tions. bbers. bought. tions.

300 Allegheny County 2450 \$201.35

9 Allentown 60 5.00

7 Berks County 44 4.00

24 Bethlehem 133 15.85

21 Blair County 93 11.75

10 Borland 22

4 Du Bois 30

24 Easton 240 16.00

39 Erie 37 26.90

10 Grove City 21 2.00

10 Hawk Run 32 1.20

12 Houndsdale 25 4.00

33 Jeannette 198 34.05

20 Kane 53 0.5

35 Latrobe 105 4.20

10 Montgomery County 26

12 Patton 88 7.05

27 Philadelphia 180 10.35

4 Quakertown 26

15 Scranton 72 3.00

11 Stoneboro 20 2.00

33 Suterville 123 7.00

10 Wickhaven 80 7.75

50 Yohoghan 480 27.00

12 Members at Large 98

4735

Local No. 180 3.00

Local No. 358 5.00

Individual Donations 43.25

Profit on Due Stamps 264.96

Sale of Supplies 35.29

Westmoreland County Committee 38.10

Loan from John Zelton 25.00

Loan from J. M. McCormick 50.00

Total Receipts, \$855.10

Donations for purposes outside the State of Pennsylvania:

To Daily People. Other Funds.

Allegheny County \$630.76 \$54.85

Balance of State 288.82 50.35

Total \$928.58 \$105.20

328.58

Total for All Purposes, \$1033.78

Disbursements.

Agitation \$336.84

Secretary's salary 240.00

Law suit to protect our name, S. L. P. 124.25

Current expenses, literature and supplies 126.41

Westmoreland County Committee (loan) 15.75

Printing 10.74

Typewriter 10.03

Rent 8.00

Total \$922.04

Receipts \$35.10

Deficit \$86.94

The convention then adjourned until 2 p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Convention was called to order at 2.40 P. M.

After the roll had been called, the report of the Committee on Resolutions was taken up seriatim.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Resolution No. 1.—Presented by Local 180, S. T. & L. A., and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Pennsylvania State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party endorse the S. T. & L. A., and recognize the present and future necessity for the class-conscious Economic Organization of the Working Class to aid the political movement in the conquest of the powers of government; and be it further

Resolved, That this Convention urge upon all members of the S. L. P. to affiliate themselves with the S. T. & L. A., and also urge all the workers to join the same in the class struggle over the possession of the tools of production; and be it further

Resolved, That we condemn the idea of permitting any permanent employee of the S. L. P. to be a member of the old-style trade unions, but all such should be compelled to become members of the S. T. & L. A.

Resolution No. 2, on State Constitution, in reference to Section 6, which reads:—Each Local of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance shall be entitled to a delegate to the Party's State Convention, but such delegate must have the qualifications of the regular delegate of the Socialist Labor Party. Locals must pay all the expenses of their delegates."

Resolved, That the word "Local" after the word "each" shall be stricken out, and the word "District" shall be inserted. Unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

Resolution No. 3, presented by Comrade James Illingworth of Rankin, Pa., was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we reaffirm our allegiance to the militant International Socialist movement and readopt the platform of the Socialist Labor Party of the United States.

On motion, the State Committee was instructed to send an organizer to Scranton, Pa., as soon as funds will permit, and to keep him there until results are shown.

Resolutions 4, 5, 6 and 7, presented by D. Sambors for Branch Blythdale and unanimously adopted:

Resolution No. 4:

Whereas, In the State of Pennsylvania, we could get a good movement of the Italian workingmen, provided the proper effort was put forth, and

Whereas, We believe that were a thoroughly class-conscious Italian member of our party given power to act in the capacity of Organizer, with such limited power as shall be given by this Convention or the State Committee, therefore,

Resolved, That an Italian organizer, a member in good standing, and under the absolute supervision of the State Committee, be elected as soon as possible, to act as organizer among the Italians, and give general information as to

our Party to the Italians of our State. Resolution No. 5:

Whereas, "Il Proletario" is occupying itself mostly with the Socialist movement in Italy, and evades but little time to the movement in America, be it

Resolved, That this Convention recommends to the management of "Il Proletario" that its mission should be the same as the other Party organs, i.e.,

First—To interest itself mainly with the American movement and, incidentally, smash organized scaberry, and

Second—As of secondary importance International propaganda.

Resolution No. 6:

Whereas, "Il Proletario" have appeared articles signed by "Gennosse," with a view to organizing the Italians apart from our idea of solidarity in the nature of a Socialist body with its own organization, but to be affiliated with the S. L. P., be it

Resolved, That "Il Proletario" be instructed that the working class of America must be welded into that class-conscious body of the S. L. P. and its economic arm, the S. T. & L. A., and that we denounce any attempt at organizing along national or any other than class lines.

Resolution No. 7:

Whereas, There exists in Blythdale, Allegheny County, a fine movement of the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A., and that with very little assistance they can secure a half of their own, be it

Resolved, That this Convention approves the efforts of Branch Blythdale to build itself a hall and recommends to the members throughout the State that they do all possible to help Blythdale in this their effort.

On motion Comrade Jean Valdesalici was elected as the Italian Organizer, with the provision that he is to send a written report to the State Committee at least once a month.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON OFFICERS' REPORTS.

The Committee on Officers' Reports recommended the adoption of the Secretary's report and suggestions as read.

On motion the committee's report was accepted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.

The Committee on Ways and Means submitted the following report, which was adopted by the Convention:

In submitting our report we cannot suggest any better method of raising funds than those in operation at the present. We urge the comrades throughout the State to push the sale of the donation tickets which they have in their possession. We believe that if the comrades make an earnest effort to push these tickets it will result in cleaning up the debt which is hampering the State organization.

We further recommend that the comrades in Allegheny County suggest different ways to raise funds and that a referendum vote should be taken by the Party in this State as to which method we will adopt.

At this moment Comrade Thomas Lawry said: "By the way, Klenke, how did you come to this country?"

"On a ship."

"Yes, I know. But how did you pay your fare?"

"With money, I guess."

"Yes, yes; but where did you get the money to pay your fare?"

"Out of my pocket."

"In whose pocket was it before it got into yours?"

"In the old man's," (his father) drawled Klenke.

"Then it is true, as reported, you stole the money your poor old father had saved for a certain purpose and came to America to organize the Working Class to fight the Capitalist Class?"

"Yeh-es, to be sure, e-e-r-tainly, why not? I preferred not to wait until the old man died to get my share of his estate, but choose to take it while he was alive," drawled the great business agent.

"Oh, that's nothin," breaks in a little thin Kang, with a thinner voice. Ninety-nine men out of every one hundred would poison their old men (their fathers) to get their money."

"Is that you opinion of the men you are trying to organize in your Cocoa party?"

"Yes, sirce; I tell you any man who thought his old dad had a few dollars would give him poison in order to get possession of it."

At this point some one mentioned the Weeping Jeannine arbor episode; and pointing towards the arbor of the local N. G. P., said: "Your man Carey says he voted for that appropriation measure because the militia was a working man's organization."

"Yes," said "Ahgoost," pointing towards the arbor, "and that company of State militia is chock full of men who belong to our party."

These were Klenke's exact words.

This was enough for us, and we went into the hall to take up the work of the convention.

Some time during the afternoon a delegation of the Multi-Coccos, including Klenke, and headed by Heydrick, came into the hall and ranged themselves in a row on the left side of the room.

Comrade J. A. McConnell, speaking to a motion that was being considered, suddenly digressed and facing Klenke, Heydrick, and their dupes, began a scathing oratorical arraignment of the gang.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS

THE GREAT VICTORY OF THE WORKINGMEN OF FRANCE
OVER THE POLITICAL AGENTS OF THE MORIBUND MIDDLE CLASS.

Millerand is Dead—Millerandism is a Corpse. Socialism is Alive and Stronger Than Ever As a Result of the Sterling Fight of the Class-Conscious Stalwarts of Parti Ouvrier Français.

It was, upon the whole, a great victory that the militant socialists of France won at the recent legislative election. Yet in their official organs they speak of it modestly, and seem only conscious of having done their best. It looks, in fact, as if the magnitude of their achievement could be more fully realized and its world-wide import more readily perceived by such as ourselves, placed at a distance from the scene of the conflict, than by the comrades who were engaged in the fighting. At the close of the battle, the incidental losses unavoidably suffered at a few points, or the disappointments caused by overeager expectations, must have cast their dark shadows upon the general result and obscured in the minds of the victorious fighters its obvious meaning; whereas, calmly viewing, as we may do, from here, the advantages gained, and duly considering their inevitable effect upon the socialist movement far beyond the boundaries of France, we may at this moment be in a better position to form a correct estimate of their actual value. At any rate, in the light of all the facts that have come to our knowledge, we deem it safe to say that the net outcome of the French election is a death blow to that bogus "socialism" and its "new method," which the political agents of the moribund middle class have of late years been pushing to the front everywhere in a desperate effort to move before the now awakening proletarian masses, and to disrupt their class-conscious organizations.

Let us here, in the first place, briefly state the developments which not only sustain but impress this conclusion. To those at least of our readers who have not closely followed the trend of French affairs, a cursory retrospect will no doubt prove helpful in forming an intelligent opinion.

From the fall of the Paris Commune in 1871 to the foundation, in 1870, of the Parti Ouvrier Français (French Labor Party), upon a platform drawn by Jules Guesde, with the co-operation of Karl Marx, there was practically in France no working class movement. Those were the palmy days of the capitalist "Republic." The exploiting classes reigned supreme, by terror. Those were also, by the way, the palmy days—the Bismarckian days—of Imperialism in Germany; and so much alike were the conditions of the working people in both countries that any observing man could already then see at a glance how little the relation of exploited to exploiter in a society fundamentally resting on economic inequality is affected by the political form of government. The political power in such a society is naturally vested in the exploiting classes who use it regardless of its form to maintain at any cost their economic system; and when a class-conscious socialist urged upon the despised but unconscious wage-workers the necessity of wresting that power from their despilers, it is obviously not a mere change of political form that he contemplates, but a complete revolution in the economic structure.

The men who founded the P. O. F. were not "parliamentary idiots." They were not suffering from "that strange disease which," as Marx observed in his Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte, "has infected Europe since 1848 and is known as 'parliamentary cretinism,' a disease that relegates to an imaginary world those who are attacked by it; that deprives them of all sense, of all remembrance, of all capacity to comprehend the real, external world." They had fully grasped the fundamental truth which we have stated: the simple truth established by all the great facts of history, that in politics, as in all other things, the form does not alter the substance, and that no form is taken which the nature and state of the substance itself do not require or permit; that the political weapon, which has evolved in common with all the war machinery known to the student of "social progress," may vary in shape at different times and in different countries, according to the varying conditions of the conflict between the ruling classes for absolute dominion; but that the object which these classes have in view, and for which they have always battled and are still battling among themselves, is at all times and everywhere the same, namely, the political subjection and economic plunder of the defenseless body of the nation; so that, whatever form the political weapon may have come to assume, its possession is the first requirement of the defenseless in their struggle for economic independence. To take it or submit in their only alternative. And the taking of it—ever so peaceably, as may be done in countries of universal suffrage, or forcibly, as must be done in countries of proletarian disenfranchisement—is in itself a revolutionary act; it is, of necessity, the first step in the Social Revolution.

Comprehending all this, and much more to the same effect, the founders of the P. O. F. acted accordingly. In the preamble to its programme may be read today their fundamental declaration, which has remained unaltered since its adoption by the constituent congress of the Party, held at Marseilles in 1870. "The collective ownership (of the means of production) can be brought about in no other way than by the revolutionary action of the working class, organized

upon the return from exile of Dr. Edward Vaillant, ex-member of the Commune, the Blanquists reorganized under his active lead. They were revolutionary socialists, held together by strong ties of friendship, by memory of past sufferings, by their admiration for the great revolutionist Blanqui, whom they had followed in the darkest days of the empire. But although they preserved a separate organization, they did not antagonize the P. O. F., the chief members of which they esteemed highly. On the contrary, in most circumstances, they cooperated with it. Their strength was in Paris, and especially in those quarters which, like the *Pere-la-chaise*, had intensely suffered at the fall of the Commune.

Now came Boulangism and its false republican bourgeois issues, calculated to bamboozle the naive workingman. On one side a general, the man-on-horseback, "grasping under the tail of his black charger the malcontents of every party," and demanding a revision of the constitution in order to rally to his support all the idiots who still believed in paper chains or guarantees. On the other side "the privileged of the existing republic," frightening the masses with the black shadow of that vulgar political soldier, and, by other means, less childish, no doubt, securing the support of the Possibilists. It was at the height of that farcical bagarre that the legislative elections of 1889 took place. The P. O. F. presented candidates in 13 departments, and increased its vote to 47,000, showing a gain of nearly 50 per cent as compared with 1885. Ferroul was elected deputy in the Aube department, Thivrier in the Allier, Antide Boyer in the Bouches-du-Rhône, Lachise and Couturier in the Rhône, while in the Nord the important minority votes for P. O. F. candidates were only a prelude to that powerful organization which has lately cast 70,000 ballots for Revolutionary Socialism and sent Delory, its own wage-working mayor of Lille, to the House of Representatives, where he will confront in true proletarian style the "new methodists" of bogus socialism, Jaurès and Millerand.

It was also in that year, 1889—centenary of the French bourgeois revolution—that the first International socialist congress was held at Paris and instituted May Day as a bond of union between the proletarians of all countries. The first observance of that day in 1890 was participated in by 400,000 workers in more than 100 cities of France. The government then contented itself with threatening displays of military forces at all the industrial centers; but the following year several manifestations were violently dispersed by the troops, and in the mining town of Fourmies, without provocation, without warning, some companies of the 145th regiment of the line fired upon a peaceful crowd, killing instantly several children of both sexes, besides wounding a large number of persons of all ages.

The cry of horror that came from Fourmies re-echoed throughout France. The government had to "explain." It not only explained, but punished in its usual way. The men responsible for the Fourmies massacre were not those who committed it; they were Paul Lafargue and Culin, who by their speeches at Fourmies on and before the First of May, had caused its observance in that town. Both were duly tried, duly found guilty, and duly sentenced: Culin to six years and Lafargue to one year imprisonment. Moreover, by the nature of his sentence, Culin was deprived of his civic rights. In the meantime, however, the clear-sighted members and politicians of the capitalist class had come to realize that the violent repression of the Paris Commune had not forever settled the social question, and that the prolonged imprisonment or exile of its survivors was contributing not a little, even among the previously conservative masses of the provinces, to the success of the now scientific agitation carried on by the P. O. F. The advocates of amnesty had therefore finally prevailed. It goes without saying that its granting was grandiloquently advertised by capitalist organs as an act of unexampled generosity, and as a token of reconciliation between "the two indispensable elements of society, Capital and Labor."

The exiles came back; but, singular as it may seem, some of them immediately displayed a strong feeling of hostility to the P. O. F., even to the extent of attempting the formation of another party, called the "Socialist Alliance." Among them figured Longuet and Jourde, whose economic notions had always been, were still at that time, and have "consistently" remained ever since, extremely crude and confused. Both, of course, are now "ministerialists." The Alliance soon disappeared; but in the very heart of the P. O. F. there were not wanting "elements of strength," which in the due course of time revealed themselves as elements of disruption. Their leader was Paul Brousse, a man that Karl Marx had befriended in London, but not sufficiently trusted to desire his attendance at the conference with Guesde when the programme of the P. O. F. was under consideration. Brousse entered the P. O. F.; but, at the municipal elections of 1881, when he ran in the Paris district of Montmartre as its candidate, he showed his "independence" of the Party's programme by issuing one of his own make. This remarkable infraction of the most obvious rules of organization came up for debate before the congress of that year. There, Brousse and his friends—including Benoit Malon, Joffrin and the now "ministerialist" Pournier—argued in justification of his course that the "slow progress of the Party" and the failure of its candidates at the polls were owing to the pro-government itself. They consequently moved a resolution authorizing each district to issue its own electoral programme, on the ground that "the workers of different districts have not the same needs and aspirations." The absurdity and mischief of such a contention were exposed in a counter-resolution moved by Guesde, but no action was taken, and the whole matter was referred to the congress of the following year, which, packed by the Broussists, decided in favor of "liberty, autonomy" and "Possibilism."

The "Guesdistes" immediately withdrew and held another congress, which, free from Possibilism and all the compromises that the word implied, proceeded with the so-called "impossible" task of accomplishing the emancipation of the working class by first awakening its sense of class unity and class solidarity. At the legislative election of 1885, its candidates received 160,000 votes. Twenty-nine important municipalities, including such cities as Marseille, Roubaix, Montluçon, Narbonne, Toulon, etc.) were carried outright, while in twenty-five others the party obtained a strong minority representation.

For some time, however, a few clear-sighted politicians of the "Radical" bourgeois wing had indeed been watching the Socialist Movement, not only in France, but in Germany. Disgusted with the stupidity of their associates, which was largely contributing to the alienation of the working class from their party, and to the gradual acceptance, by that class, of the pure Socialist doctrine taught by the P. O. F., they first professed socialist leanings, then made bold to call themselves "Radical Socialists" on the ground that they favored one or the other of the palliative measures demanded by Socialist agitators for the immediate relief of the wage-working population; while some, still clearer-sighted, and therefore bolder, proclaimed themselves "Independent Socialists." Among the latter were Jaurès and Millerand, both gifted with remarkable powers of eloquence, persuasion, and physical endurance. If they did not enroll outright in the P. O. F. organization, they said, it was not because they objected to any part of its doctrine, but because there was a large body of misinformed and prejudiced people that they could more readily reach as "independ-

ents" than as P. O. F. men. Moreover, they hoped, as "temporarily independent," to accomplish, first, the union of the "warring fractions" of the Socialist movement, and, finally, the unity of that movement upon its only possible bases of principle and tactics, namely, Collectivism and the Class Struggle.

In the minds of the experienced leaders of the P. O. F. there must have been some doubts as to the ability of the Independents to achieve what they professed to have in view; but there was no apparent cause for doubting their sincerity. At any rate, it costs but little to hope; they would hope and keep their powder dry.

It was actually on the programme of the P. O. F. that Jaurès, on the 20th day of January, 1893, ran for the House of Representatives in the Carmaux district and was elected: the seat of that district in Parliament having been vacated by the resignation of the Marquis of Solages, consequent upon the victorious strike of the Carmaux miners.

A few months later, at the general legislative elections, the candidates of the party in 90 districts of 36 departments received 221,804 votes. Seven of them were elected.

The following six years may be termed the "period of harmony" between the "Socialist fractions." The "Socialist Parliamentary Group," which was formed at the reopening of the Chambers, included, besides the representatives of the P. O. F., those of the Blanquist, or "Revolutionary Socialist" Party (Vaillant, Chauviere, Bandin, Walter), and the Independent Socialists (Jaurès, Millerand, Vivian).

The Independents had practically no organization. Their strength resided in the personal ability and activity of their leaders, and in their possession or control of papers widely circulated in Paris and the provinces. But if their aim was already then secretly, as it was later openly, the disruption and destruction of the P. O. F., they must have felt sorely disappointed, for the great party was becoming every day stronger, more compact and better disciplined. At the municipal elections of 1896, it not only maintained all the positions it had conquered in 1892, but carried nearly one hundred municipalities, secured a minority representation in as many more, and obtained a considerable vote in three hundred communes (villages, towns, or townships), where it could not yet elect any of its candidates. Again, in the legislative elections of 1898, it extended its field of action to 113 districts in 38 departments, increased its vote (from 221,804 in 1893) to 330,000, and elected 14 deputies, thus doubling its representation in the House.

They came, in 1899, the "critical period," which has just passed into history with the recent legislative election and the consequent demise of the Waldeck-Rousseau-Millerand cabinet. Reverting for a future issue its elaborate treatment, we can only enumerate here its most notable events, as follows:

1. "The Dreyfus affair" and the "personal act" of Millerand in "accepting" the portfolio of Commerce in the so-called "cabinet of republican defense" formed by Waldeck-Rousseau with Gen. Gallifet, the murderer of the Commune, as Minister of War. 2. The enthusiastic endorsement of this odious act by the Independent Socialists, who, in imitation of the Possibilists of former days, but under circumstances far more aggravating, proclaimed it their first duty "to save the Republic"—the capitalist republic—at any cost of principle and honor, from the imaginary dangers threatened by a small band of villains but ridiculous pygmies on horseback. 3. The indignant protests of the P. O. F. against this "new method" of advancing Socialism by dragging it backward into the mire of compromise and corruption. 4. The Act of Cowardice committed by the Paris International congress of 1900, in declaring it incompetent and impotent to pass upon the fundamental question at issue, namely, whether dishonorable "tactics" could be resorted to anywhere or at any time, properly or even effectively, for the advancement of honest principles. 5. The dastardly attempt of the Millerandists to coerce the P. O. F. into submission by fraudulently packing the National congress of the various "Socialist fractions" with delegates of non-existent organizations. 6. The final rupture between the Independents, now known as Ministerialists, and the bona fide, uncompromising Socialists. 7. The union of all the Social Revolutionary forces of France—including the P. O. F., the Blanquists and the class-conscious economic organizations of labor. 8. The resolution, passed by the National Congress of the P. O. F., and carried out by its committee with the co-operation of its Blanquist and trade unionist allies, to place candidates in the field in every legislative district of France. 9. The battle of the polls and its result.

To this list of events, simply relating to the conflict between the Ministerialists and the Socialists, should be added many others—from the massacres of strikers in the Island of Martinique and at Chalon, to the visit of the Russian Czar—in which the ci-devant "Socialist" and now "Baron" Millerand, figured as a silent or active "participant."

His record as such, and as a promoter of bogus "labor measures" in the interest of the capitalist class, will also be considered in a future issue.

In the meantime we call attention to the table below, showing the results of the recent election, so far as ascertained, in 288 legislative districts, an almost exactly equal number—288—not having yet been heard from at this office. Taking these into account and estimating their respective votes at the lowest possible figures, we deem it safe to say that the grand total will reach nearly 450,000. Fifteen deputies are elected.

For some time, however, a few clear-sighted politicians of the "Radical" bourgeois wing had indeed been watching the Socialist Movement, not only in France, but in Germany. Disgusted with the stupidity of their associates, which was largely contributing to the alienation of the working class from their party, and to the gradual acceptance, by that class, of the pure Socialist doctrine taught by the P. O. F., they first professed socialist leanings, then made bold to call themselves "Radical Socialists" on the ground that they favored one or the other of the palliative measures demanded by Socialist agitators for the immediate relief of the wage-working population; while some, still clearer-sighted, and therefore bolder, proclaimed themselves "Independent Socialists."

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The conspiracy has failed.

Millerand is dead. Millerandism is a corpse. Socialism is alive and stronger than ever.

LUCIEN SANIAL.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES

In 1888..... 2,068
In 1892..... 21,157
In 1896..... 36,564
In 1900..... 34,191

doctor of jurisprudence. Cleveland took advantage of the occasion to deliver himself of an address, which, while brief, was as full of untruths as many a speech of greater length. The address had but one statement that was perhaps unintentionally true. Two sentences, embodying the main thesis of Cleveland's address will serve to prove that these are NOT empty statements. Said Cleveland:

"This incident prominently suggests to my mind the imperious edict of education, which forbids the hindrance or disturbance of its high mission by religious discrimination, social intolerance, or any of the barriers that to a greater or less extent separate civilized humanity. The republic of education is based upon identical aim, equal rights in its opportunity, and impartiality in the distribution of its rewards and honors."

That the "imperious edict" of modern education is the spread of untrammeled knowledge is untrue. The many professors who have been compelled to resign from the Stanford, Chicago, Rochester, Columbia, Brown, and other universities for disseminating knowledge in conflict with that approved by the capitalist contributors to their support, are living proof that this statement is untrue. Further, the careful exclusion from the course of study, in both public schools and universities, of all works, however scientific, that are hostile to present institutions, is further refutation of this "imperious edict" statement.

Nor is it true that there is equal rights in the opportunity of education. Thousands upon thousands of children are compelled to go to work before school age. Large numbers of young men and women are forced by circumstances to leave school before their education is completed. This is not the case with the wealthy. To them opportunity is alone possible. Likewise is there no truth regarding the impartial distribution and rewards of education. How can people receive those things which circumstances prevent them from receiving? Again, men must teach certain things, they must conform to the ideas of the class dominating their age, before success is theirs. Are they journalists, if they would win the "impartial" rewards and honors of education, they must be capitalist journalists. Are they lawyers, ditto. Are they clergymen, ditto again. If education brought "impartial" rewards and honors, why were the professors referred to above, compelled to resign?

There is just one truth in Cleveland's address, and that concerns the identical aim of education. Education, like all modern institutions, is but a reflex of the modern industrial system. This system is a capitalist system, so-called because capital is its distinguishing feature. This capital is owned by the capitalist class, which dominates the ideas of all classes, for without capital or the support of the capitalist class men cannot succeed and live. The capitalist class directs and influences education. It directs and influences education to promote and preserve capitalism. Hence Cleveland spoke the truth when he said "The republic of education is based upon identical aim," the promotion and preservation of capitalism.

EVENTS IN PATERSON.

Paterson is now patrolled by troops. Acting upon the demand of the mill owners, Mayor Hinchcliffe, chief representative of the pool brewers of Paterson, applied to Governor Murphy for military protection. The answer was decisive. Yesterday the first battalion of Newark, the richest regiment in New Jersey, appeared in Paterson 300 strong.

There is no doubt that the militia will be effectively employed. The "riots" which they are called out to suppress have most likely been provoked. This provocation will be increased and the strike broken by means of it. Such has been the course pursued and such has been its outcome in other strikes.

Events in Paterson should cause workingmen to think. The very day upon which it was decided to call out the militia, it was also decided by the Mayor of Paterson to prevent the holding of strikers' meetings without his sanction and the presence of the police. The Mayor, taking the rights of free assemblage in his own hands, decided that no meetings would be held without his consent and the admission of representatives of the police force.

The Mayor, who is elected to protect the integrity, as well as the property, of the citizens of Paterson, casts an aspersion upon the strikers by claiming such an action was imperative in view of the "riots" that had occurred in the city. If the Mayor could trace those riots to the strikers, it was his duty to cause the strikers' arrest and imprisonment. If he could not, it was a gratuitous insult and unwarranted assumption of authority on his part to apply Russian methods to their meetings under the pretense of preserving the peace.

As Director Ayres figures tend to prove the Socialist contention that capitalism creates a mass of misery at the bottom and untold wealth at the top of the modern social structure, they most likely will be analyzed in special articles and shown to be less terrible than is supposed.

Such is Capitalism.

EDUCATION.

A day or so ago a Catholic college located at Philadelphia conferred on George Cleveland the honorary degree of

but police meetings was a preliminary to the calling out of the militia. Having associated the strikers in the minds of most persons with "riots," it is subsequently an easy matter to justify the use of the militia in forcibly squelching them and breaking the strike.

What should make workingmen think in such events are the uses to which the powers, which workingmen, through their ballots, delegate to Mayors and other officials, are put. If workingmen stop to think they will find that those powers are always put to uses favorable to capitalist and against working class interests. If workingmen will stop to think they will recognize the folly of voting for such men, whether Republican or Democrat. They will also recognize the folly of voting for men who aid these Democratic and Republican officials by voting for appropriations in favor of the militia which is used in the interests of the capitalists. They will accordingly not only vote against the Democratic and Republican Hinchcliffs, but also against the Social Democratic Careys as well.

The workingmen when they stop to think will vote for the party of their interests—the Socialist Labor Party.

TWO EIGHT-HOUR DAY ARGUMENTS.

To the old Socialist, i. e., a Socialist who has been long identified with the Socialist movement, nothing so thoroughly shows the changed character of the modern "labor" organization as the arguments in favor of the eight-hour day.

In 1886, when the great eight-hour day movement, which led to the Chicago Anarchist hanging, was urged, it was supported by the labor unions on the ground that it meant more employment for labor. It was figured out that a reduction of hours meant an increased need of employees. Thus the eight-hour movement was a movement primarily in behalf of the unemployed. It was only secondarily a movement in behalf of the employed, the argument being that if there was a demand for more employees, there would be better treatment and better wages for the employed. The old eight-hour day arguments were thus strictly labor arguments.

The eight-hour argument of today is, however, a capitalist argument. It is directed to the capitalist and devoted to showing him that in eight hours more work can be performed than in ten hours. As such it is a justification of intensification of labor. It is further urged as a measure which saves the cost of wear and tear to the capitalist. This fact is well shown in the "Utica Advocate," the organ of "The Shorter Hour League," composed of "prominent" Utica trades unionists. Says the "Advocate":

"Experiments of all kinds in all parts of the country and in all industries have proved that there is much merit in the principle of shorter hours of labor. It enables better work to be done in the shorter time than was turned out in the long hours, and it also makes a saving to the employers in wear and tear of machinery. It has often been shown that machinery made of metal of any kind needs rest as much as does the human machinery."

Who wonders that with such a difference in motive that the eight-hour movement has failed in its primary purpose of making employment for the unemployed? And who knows of a more striking difference in argument wherewith to illustrate the capitalist character of modern "labor" organizations?

Political and Economic.

It seems that the Canadian "Socialist" party is gifted with the same unmitigated effrontery and gall as that possessed by its American prototype, the Kangaroo ("Socialist") party. The Canadian "Socialist" party recently entered the political field in Canada in opposition to the long-established Canadian Socialist Labor Party. It attempted to destroy the Canadian S. L. P., and thwart the growth of revolutionary Socialism. Falling in this object, the Canadian "Socialist" party, following the example of its American prototype in the latter's dealing with the S. L. P. of this country, proceeds to malign and misrepresent the Canadian Socialist Labor Party. It calls the Canadian Socialist Labor Party "a source of weakness to the Socialist movement." It utters falsehoods about the Canadian Socialist Labor Party and otherwise seeks to destroy the Canadian Socialist Labor Party's prestige and influence. This is well shown in the following from "The Canadian Socialist" of Ontario:

"Last January the Socialist Labor Party polled over 600 votes for mayor of Toronto, but in the recent campaign their four candidates in the Toronto constituency polled only about 280 votes. Their presence in the field was a great source of weakness to the Socialist movement, many friends refusing to vote where there was division in the ranks, and still others voting for the old parties when they were unable to distinguish between the two Socialist candidates."

The truth of the matter is that far from being weakened by such division, the Canadian Socialist Labor Party has profited by it. According to the report published in the WEEKLY PEOPLE of June 14, "Section Hamilton, Ontario,

S. L. P. has emerged from its fourth political battle stronger and more vigorous than ever before, having polled 565 votes for Revolutionary Socialism, divided as follows: in the East riding, 370 votes; in the West riding, 195.

For effrontery and gall, command us to the "Socialist" party, whether Canadian or American.

"The Times" praises highly the great cleverness of the Rapid Transit Commission in giving to the Pennsylvania Railroad a sub-annual franchise, the value of which is well into the millions, but which, nevertheless, has been given for a trifling rental. Speaking of this marvelous foresight and skill in giving away immense values, the paper puts in a word for electricity as a motive power, and again praised the Pennsylvania R. R. Among other things it says:

"It is to be observed, also, that the motive power employed in the Pennsylvania Railroad's tunnel across the city is to be electricity or such other power not involving combustion—as may be approved by the Rapid Transit Commission. This strips from the management of the New York Central Railroad the last excuse for its failure to abate the horrors and tortures of the Park Avenue Tunnel. If the Pennsylvania Railroad can run trains through a tunnel by electric motors, the Central Railroad can do the same. It is purely a question of disposition, not of ability. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company seems to take positive pleasure in making its passengers comfortable."

The Pennsylvania has not yet built its tunnel, and until it does, its treatment of its passengers is a matter of theory. Electricity is no safer than steam. Practically every day there is an accident on the electric roads. The only thing that can avoid them is care, and the constant expenditure of money to keep the road in shape. "The Times" now has connections in Philadelphia, and it is reaching towards Washington. Perhaps it was simply disinterestedness that made it thus speak so well of a road that can do so much to make or ruin it as a par-

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CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

As to the S. T. & L. A.

First—What should be the attitude of the S. L. P. on the subject of the economic organization of labor? Should it hold such organizations to be needed, or to be wholly needless?

Second—What is the present attitude of the S. L. P. towards the pure and simple trades organization?

Third—What should be the attitude of the S. L. P. towards pure and simple organizations?

Fourth—Does the S. L. P. need the S. T. & L. A. to expose and overthrow the pure and simple organizations?

Fifth—Does the connection of the S. L. P. with the S. T. & L. A. strengthen or weaken the Socialist Movement, and in what way?

[The Roman figure over each letter indicates the numerical order in which the letter was received since the debate started under the Curran system. The Curran letter inaugurating that system is numbered Letter I.]

Notice is hereby given that, with the issue of the DAILY of the last Monday, in August, the 25th, and of the WEEKLY of August 30th, these columns will be closed to this debate, and will remain closed until after election, the space being needed for campaign matters. After election, if so desired, the debate can be resumed.—ED. THE PEOPLE.]

XXXVII.

First Question. We should hold an economic organization to be needed, first, because Marx tells us that all organizations that are not revolutionary in character are only reflexes of the capitalist system; i. e., all institutions are capitalist except the revolutionary ones. Second, Marx, in the last chapter of *Value, Price and Profit*, plainly shows that the working-class would be forced to the lowest level of existence without an economic organization. He also shows that such an economic organization should be revolutionary in its aim and used as a lever for our emancipation. Third, Experience has taught us that it is impossible to make a revolutionary organization out of pure and simpledom as long as the fakirs are at the helm.

Second Question. The present attitude is to the knife to the labor fakir, exposing his treachery, analyzing his false economies, and getting the rank and file ready for new trade unionism.

Third Question. The present attitude should be the one toward pure and simpledom or organized scaberry.

Fourth Question. The S. L. P. does need the S. T. & L. A. to expose and overthrow the pure and simple organization, because Marx has also shown us that economic organization will last as long as capitalism lasts. It remains with us to decide whether it shall be revolutionary or not. It is impossible to overthrow pure and simpledom without the S. T. & L. A. or an organization like it.

Fifth Question. The S. T. & L. A. strengthens the S. L. P., or the Socialist Movement, because it has made every traitor show his hand, and we know where every individual is at now. It is almost impossible for the capitalists or their lackeys to cut inroads in our Movement. Now it is as strong as a rock, where before, when the kangaroos were inside, it was spony, and when they were squeezed out, our Movement became solid and strong, somewhat smaller, of course, but no less Socialist.

JOHN M. FRANCIS.

Collinsville, Ill.

XXXVIII.

Everyone familiar with the philosophy of Socialism has learned that class struggles are shaped according to the economic development of society. Now, the proletarian class struggle in capitalist society which has arisen from the fact that one class is the owner of the means of production and the other class is the dispossessed class—at first was confined solely to the economic field, and the pure and simple union was the first expression of this struggle. In fact, the economic weapon was the only one that the workers possessed with which to combat the capitalist class. On account of the early stage of development of the capitalist system, however, the tools of production being small and isolated, these skirmishes with the capitalist class resulted in some benefit to the workers economically and morally; and certainly afforded them some educational training on the lines of organization. It was this economic pressure from without that forced the capitalists to grant the 10-hour law, and in some countries the ballot. But as the system developed and industry was more and more concentrated in the hands of a few and the competition for work among the members of the working class became more and more intense, the economic union alone was no longer effective to uphold the condition of the working-class, so that that condition was, at least, tolerable.

A feeling of wage-slavery and a need for, not only bettering the existing conditions, but a final emancipation and abolition of capitalism took hold of the class-conscious members of the working class. This feeling culminated in the organization of the S. L. P. and with this event the class struggle took on a political feature. Now, before the organization of the S. L. P. it was logical to keep politics out of the trade unions because the workers had only the choice between capitalist political parties; but with the organization of a working-class political party it at once became illogical to keep politics out of the unions, because every economic question is now essentially a political one, so the unions in order to be effective should enforce their economic demands politically. But,

in spite of the fact that this was pointed out on time and time again by the Socialists to the members of the unions, they continued on the same old lines, fighting the capitalist with the primitive weapons, the strike and the boycott. Immediately as the position held by these unions became illogical, just so soon did they cease to fill any longer a useful position in the working-class struggle with the capitalist class and became what they now are, mere appendages to the capitalist political machine. As a result the labor fakirs developed, to sponge on the workers and act as political bungo-steers of the capitalist.

When the unions had developed to this point, and as organizations were beyond recall for the use of the working-class, then out of the logic of events and occasioned by the demands of the economic development sprung the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

Some Socialists hold that the Alliance is useless and that the wrongs of the working-class can be fought as effectively, or more so, on the political field alone. Let me ask, "How can the grievances arising out of the abuses of the capitalist system and that must be tended to from time to time in order to avoid the utter degradation of the working-class, how can these be discussed and attended to by a political party that is fighting the general battle of the class throughout the country?" For example, in one industry the workers are maimed and murdered by unprotected machinery at a terrible rate. The trade union is the only place where this question can be discussed and set forth in every light. Thus, conclusions can be drawn and it will then become the business of the Socialists in the municipalities to make laws to protect these workers. Again in another place, children are worked regardless of the laws, or all the workers may be worked longer hours than the law allows. Again the economic union of that industry is the only organization to bring forth these grievances.

To-day the investigations of these abuses are made by labor commissioners who are political lackeys of the capitalist class and we all know what it amounts to. Therefore, for the Socialists to abandon the economic union would be to abandon one part of the class struggle. The very term, class struggle, has historically come to mean an incessant engagement between two classes with opposing economic interests. Hence, we can not fulfill our mission in society if that capitalist politician, who has the sufficient cash to pay for the commodity that his lieutenant carries, so to say, in his pocket. This commodity, workingman's vote, must be taken away from the lieutenant. How? We cannot abolish, or even ignore, economic unions, as they must form part and parcel of the class struggle; therefore we must build them so that no labor fakir can thrive on them, in other words, we must have a union that dictates class-conscious working-class politics, a Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. On this organization the fakir could never exist because, even if he would be willing to sell, no capitalist would be foolish enough to pay a price for a commodity that he knows positively the seller never controlled, and consequently, could never deliver.

IV.

The pure and simple unions must be overthrown! We cannot afford to take a neutral stand toward them as toward some other institutions, indirectly hanging on capitalism. In these unions the rising class-consciousness of the workers is misdirected and the revolutionary spirit runs in the ground, and thus they are, as organizations, directly antagonistic to the S. L. P. We must have the Alliance to expose and overthrow the pure and simple, unless because, as said before, it is economically that the class-self-interest of the workers is first, and most directly, felt. In order to take advantage of this rising tide of class-consciousness we can not allow it to be directed into wrong channels; therefore, we must have the Alliance into which we can organize the workers on a sound basis and thus be able to demonstrate practically the difference between a sound workingman's organization and a so-called workingman's organization like, for instance, decoy duck of the capitalist class.

V.

The socialist movement is a movement by the working-class for its own emancipation and the dethronement of the well-organized capitalist class, the class that has economic strength and political power. The strength of the capitalist class should not be underestimated by the socialists. To go against it is not child's play and it requires thorough organization, as we know that the capitalist will counteract any movement on the part of the proletariat. If their class interest is tampered with, especially at a revolutionary period, they will not stop at the most criminal acts of barbaric cruelty. A revolutionary organization that is not well disciplined and has a solid backing is at a disadvantage as against the counter-revolutionary forces.

Now, it is in the shop and among the members of one's craft that the greatest socialist agitation is being carried on. One or two, yes, even a dozen isolated socialist agitators in an industry are easily quelled—made to keep quiet or get out—but if these agitators were backed by a socialist union, the capitalist world think twice before they threw their industry out of gear for an agitator's sake. They would rather take chances politically than have their individual economic interest interfered with. To be able to carry on our agitation without fear for our families, the Alliance will be a source of great strength to the S. L. P.

Furthermore, the wage slaves must be trained in organization. The political movement cannot be expected to arouse enough interest the year around to bring out the workers in body. Not more than 20 per cent. of the members are, as a rule, active, and not more than 10 or 15 per cent. of the voters of the S. L. P. are members. With the act of voting and perhaps some man to man agitation, the greater percentage seem to think that they have fulfilled their duty. In an economic union, on the other hand, matters that directly concerns the workers, from time to time, will come up and arouse enough interest to bring them to action. Hence, the Alliance will be a source of strength to the S. L. P., as it will instill the necessary organizing ability into the socialist movement and that is a thing needed to carry on this fight.

The S. T. & L. A. and the S. L. P. are natural consequences of the evolution of the labor movement. They were not invented; they grew in the fullness of time on the ruins of outgrown organizations. In like manner as the labor unions became corrupt without being bound to a political party of the working class, so the S. L. P. without an economic auxiliary will soon show the loose spirit of the mass of the various people that it will gather in its train, as it did before the Party's sound policy forced the Kangaroo outbreak.

Hence, at this stage of the labor movement, these two organizations must go hand in hand. Together they will soon show vigorous strength; have either of

them alone and their weakness will soon be apparent. As we approach nearer to the days of the revolution, the strength of both will be taxed to the utmost, and as the working-class will encroach more and more upon the ground where now the capitalist class holds undisputed sway, the importance of the economic organization, to wring concessions from the master class, will equal that of the political. With the day of the Socialist Revolution and the establishment of the Socialist Republic, the S. L. P. has fulfilled its historic mission as has also the Alliance, as a class-conscious organization; but in them are spread the constructive germs of the future. When the directing and managing of industry falls into the hands of the workers as a whole, they need to be most soundly organized so as not to fall into disorder at the outset. The managing of the workshops, the election of directors, etc., must be done from below, so to say, and can be done only essentially on the same general plans as the organization is now carried on in the unions. At that time the economic organization will carry out its most important historic mission, that is to organize the workers on the trade lines into a nation capable of self-control.

II. and III.

The attitude of the S. L. P. toward the pure and simple unions is and must be one of open warfare. Why? Because they are obsolete and fakir-led. To be lenient with these unions with expectation of getting control of them for the socialist movement, has proven a failure and can never be thought of as long as Mark Hanna and the other capitalists through their labor lieutenants have the controlling interest in them. As well might the S. L. P. be lenient to the capitalist political parties andicker with them like the Kangaroos, in the hope of fusion, for the sake of votes. Either is a denial of the class struggle, as both are a part of the capitalist political machine. Every effort must be made by the socialist to get rid of the pure and simple "non-political" union because they are the cause from which the labor fakir springs. To get rid of the labor fakir is impossible as long as we leave the cause that breeds him untouched; remove it, and the product disappears. The labor fakir must be got rid of in order to build up a clear-cut political movement of the working-class. The economic unions exist because of the demand felt by the workers to resist the abuses of the capitalist class while they struggle for a livelihood. While these unions are "non-political" the fakir can swing himself up as a friend and leader of labor, influence their votes for this or that capitalist politician, who has the sufficient cash to pay for the commodity that his lieutenant carries, so to say, in his pocket. This commodity, workingman's vote, must be taken away from the lieutenant. How? We cannot abolish, or even ignore, economic unions, as they must form part and parcel of the class struggle; therefore we must build them so that no labor fakir can thrive on them, in other words, we must have a union that dictates class-conscious working-class politics, a Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. On this organization the fakir could never exist because, even if he would be willing to sell, no capitalist would be foolish enough to pay a price for a commodity that he knows positively the seller never controlled, and consequently, could never deliver.

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C. A. JOHNSON,
Minneapolis, Minn.

A Letter of Acceptance.

Headquarters Organizer, Section Dayton, S. L. P., Room 403 Conover Building, Dayton, Ohio, June 14, 1902.

P. C. Christiansen,
Ohio State Secretary, S. L. P.
Cleveland.

Dear Comrade:

Yours of the 1st inst. informing me of my nomination for the office of Member of the Board of Public Works, and asking me to advise you as to whether or not I should accept such nomination, is at hand; and in reply I will say that I consider it one of the most pleasurable as well as the most imperative duties of my life to uphold in every way possible the standard of human progress toward freedom and the happiness and well-being that comes with freedom.

That the economic freedom for which the Socialist Labor Party stands is the foundation of all freedom, moral, intellectual, spiritual and etc., it needs no argument to demonstrate to the thinking mind: for, as Professor Watkins has well said, "until man is fed, clothed and housed," in other words, until he is economically free, "he is governed altogether by the mere brute instincts of physical self-preservation"; and in that condition he cannot live a human life but must pursue life the life of the brute that spends the whole of its time in sustaining and preserving its merely physical life.

That the vast majority of men, i. e., the working-class are not economically free to-day is also axiomatic.

The essence of slavery is that the slave be robbed of the product of his labor for the benefit of his master. The essence of capitalism, our present economic system, is that the worker is robbed of the product of his labor for the benefit of the owner of the machine with which he must work or starve. The difference between the two, so far as its effect upon the worker, the producer of all wealth, is concerned, is that existing between tweedle dee and tweedle dum: save that the lash of hunger and starvation for himself and those dear to him which the capitalist class holds over him is almost infinitely more potent than the lash of raw-hide in "the good old ante-bellum days" of negro chattel slavery.

That is said, when it suits his purpose, that none are more apt at quoting scripture than is the devil; and it is even so with the capitalist class: it plausibly rolls up its eyes and quotes "the poor ye have always with you" and says let us give them in charity a little of the wealth we have plundered of them lest the wretches perform evil before our eyes.

The committee on nominations was in session "Comrade" Troutman addressed the convention. He stated that the "Socialist" Party has captured the Western Federation of Miners, which is the most progressive organization in existence; that it was not as radical as the S. T. & L. A., and has not the conditions to contend with that the S. T. & L. A. had to: that the American Labor Union has thousands of men at the back of it, while the S. T. & L. A. had no one in the back of it. "The S. T. & L. A. was too radical, and for that reason it died as 'T' (Troutman) predicted." He also denounced the A. F. of L., notwithstanding the previous adopted resolutions endorsing all "trades unions."

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York. SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—W. S. Corbin, Secretary, 70 Coborne street, London, Ontario. NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.) Notice.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p.m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting held on June 20, at 2-6 New Reade street. R. Katz in the chair. Almont, Forbes and Klein. The financial report for the week ending June 14 showed receipts \$30.73; expenditures, \$22.03.

A complaint against a member of the N. E. C. was on motion referred to Section New York. The following resolution was presented and adopted by a roll call vote: Gillhaus, Hammer, Kinnally and Katz voting aye; Siff voting nay.

Whereas, Ephraim Siff, a member of this National Executive Committee, at a meeting of the General Committee of him in the distribution of his circular, seconded a motion to endorse a circular published and circulated by Julian Pierce for the purpose of injuring the Socialist Labor Party and its press, and subsequently voted "aye" on said motion, in conjunction with its mover and one other delegate on a roll call vote; and

Whereas, The said Ephraim Siff, in conversation with a member of his Assembly District organization, declared that the purpose of the said circular was to cause an upheaval among the membership of the Party, force a special national convention at which the DAILY PEOPLE and certain Party officers were to be "killed off," and that, if the said circular did not have this effect, the Party membership was not worth that much" (these words accompanied with a snap of his fingers), and "they" would then drop out of the Party; and

Whereas, It has become known to the members of this N. E. C. that the said Ephraim Siff is endeavoring in divers others ways to injure the DAILY PEOPLE, and to disparage and belittle the work done by other members in its behalf, all of which is in glaring violation of the obligation assumed by the said Ephraim Siff, over his own signature, when he accepted the nomination for member of this National Executive Committee, namely, to support the Party, its principles, declared resolutions and tactics; (Art. V, Sec. 3, of Party constitution); and

Whereas, The Socialist Labor Party, by a referendum vote of its members, has charged this National Executive Committee with the publication of its organ, the DAILY PEOPLE, which mandate of the Party permits of no other construction than that the members of this committee, individually and collectively, are in duty bound to protect and advance, to the best of their ability, the interests of the Party's organ, in accordance with their pledge of office; and

Whereas, This National Executive Committee has no power to remove from its midst any one of its members, yet things have come to such a pass as to make it impossible for self-respecting men to sit in council with a person guilty of such gross disobedience to the Party's mandates without clear and emphatic protest; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this National Executive Committee express its disapproval of the conduct of the said Ephraim Siff, considering such conduct to be in violation of Party obligations and of common decency, and, in view of such conduct, express also a lack of confidence in his motives and purposes; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on the minutes of the National Executive Committee and be embodied in its report of the session of this day to be published in the Party organs.

Siff, having objected to the passing of the resolution, was asked to put his protest in writing. He submitted the following: "I protest against the N. E. C. pronouncing me guilty of being against the DAILY PEOPLE and of trying to kill it, without proving me guilty upon charge duly preferred, as provided by our constitution." (Signed: Ephraim Siff.)

Herman Mittelberg, a member of the DAILY PEOPLE managing committee, sent a letter objecting to the use his name had been put by Pierce in his circular. He states that he had voted for the Pierce recommendation, believing that Pierce was honest in his intentions, but sees he was mistaken, and is glad that the N. E. C. saw through the scheme. He wants the Party membership to know that he is not with Pierce and has full confidence in the present management of the Daily People. Although not well situated just now, yet in view of the attack made upon the DAILY PEOPLE, he pledges himself to join the Daily People Auxiliary League and contribute \$50 in fifty weeks. From Jacksonville, Ill., came a report that the mailing list of the Weekly People had been used to send out the Pierce lampoon and that politicians are using it "in great shape"; the letter denounces the act as "the most dastardly ever committed" and as "beating the Kangaroo conspiracy all to pieces." From Indianapolis, Ind., word came to the effect that Pierce, within the three and a half hours' notice he claims to have got, has seemingly been able to copy the addresses of all who during the last five years ever wrote to the Labor News Co., for all received the circular. The letter continues, saying that Benedict Arnold was bad enough, but not as high up in the art of treason as is Pierce, for at least never claimed to have committed treason for the best of his country, while Pierce does claim to do it "for the best of the membership of the Party." It was on motion resolved to refer all these letters to Section New York as evidence in the trial of Pierce. From Philadelphia it was reported that Pierce had tried to deposit his card with the Section there, but had done so after protest had been received from New York, and that under the circumstances his card could not be received. From Cleveland, Collinwood. San Antonio, Houston, Boston and other places came reports on the same matter, some of them wondering what it all meant, others asking for information as to certain points. Chicago and Everett asked for financial report of the DAILY PEOPLE. S. G. Garrison of East Hartford, Conn., laments the effect the Pierce circular will have and blames the N. E. C. All correspondents should await the statement to be issued by the N. E. C., as that will most effectively dispose of the Pierce plot by letting in some light on it, and in the meantime beware of hasty conclusions until they have heard the PARTY side of this affair.

Troy, N. Y., sent word that the stand of the N. E. C. in the matter of Section Providence had been endorsed; also that the Section demands that the N. E. C. proceed against Section Providence and the R. L. organization. Secretary instructed to reply that with the information at hand, the N. E. C. can not take any action other than has been taken.

Section South Norwalk, Conn., reported to have censured the N. E. C. for having issued "that pamphlet of Jan. 8, 1902," as "not in accord with Art. 2, Sec. 8 of the constitution; also that the Section "to sustain Section Providence" in the stand taken.

From Hartford, Conn., election of new State Executive Committee was reported. Peoria and Springfield, Ill., sent general reports about local conditions. Ditto Louisville, Ky., and Los Angeles, Cal. Erie, Pa., reported on circular in the matter of Daily People Auxiliary League; also expulsion of Otto Hens, for having acted as agent for Kangaroo "Volkszeitung" and joining Kangaroo local.

The acting editor of the DAILY PEOPLE referred to the N. E. C. a communication criticising the Massachusetts state organization and its work and sent him for publication. It was resolved to advise against publication because of the tone of the communication.

A communication from the G. E. B., relative to the label, was referred to a committee of two, composed of Katz and Gillhaus.

Julius Hammer, Recording Secretary, CANADIAN S. L. P.

Regular meeting of the N. E. C. held at London, Ont., June 16, with W. D. Forbes in the chair. Comrades F. Darch and C. Corbin absent and excused. Minutes of last meeting adopted as read.

Communications from Comrade Woodley referring to paying Toronto lawyer who acted in the Gordon case. Communication was received and the secretary instructed to write Comrade Woodley to send the bill to the N. E. C. From Section Hamilton, referring to a Party Organizer; in the absence of the necessary funds the N. E. C. beg to report progress in this matter. From A. Laing, stating that Section Vancouver had refused to accept his dues. It was decided to notify A. Laing to again present his dues to that Section.

From special committee of Section Vancouver with reference to members in arrears. The secretary was instructed to return the communication to Section Vancouver, drawing attention to Art. 2, Clause 8, Page 5, of the Constitution, and that they must accept Comrade Laing's dues, according to Clauses 8 and 9 of Article 2.

From Section Vancouver in regard to the arrests in Hamilton, Ont.; also H. B. Ashurst's advertising in "The Appeal to Reason." We refer Section Vancouver to Pages 9, 10, 11 of the Constitution that the N. E. C. has no authority to act in the matter.

Financial statement: Balance at last statement, \$47.63; receipts, \$9.45; expenditures, \$28.63; balance on hand, \$28.45.

Account for seal ordered paid.

The secretary was instructed to write the DAILY PEOPLE that to simplify the matter of subscriptions to the Gordon-Roadhouse defence fund all contributions be paid to D. Ross, 106 Dundee street, London, Ont.

PHILIP COURTEENAY, Recording Secretary.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

A special meeting of the General Executive Board was held on Friday evening, June 20th, in the Daily People Building, to hear the case of charges brought by Gen. Sec. W. L. Brower against Henry Harris, member of the General Executive Board, for slander

and for bringing false charges which he (Harris) was unable to substantiate.

The following members of the Board were present: Green, O'Rourke, Fitzelle and Twomey. General Secretary Brower and Comrade Harris were also present. Comrade Green was chosen chairman, and K. Pryor acted as secretary.

When the case was called Comrade Harris objected to being tried by the General Executive Board, and stated that the proper body to try him was D. A. 4 and 49, who would elect his successor should he be removed.

The chair pointed out to Comrade Harris that the rule for trials was adopted at the last convention, and this trial would be tried according to said rules.

Comrade Harris therupon became abusive, and stated that he would not be tried by this Board, as it was only a biased court anyway, and insisted upon voicing a long list of objections, and had to be called to order by the chair, and was again reminded that there was a set of rules laid down for trials and said rules would be followed out in this case; whereupon Comrade Harris left the room in a rage, stating that he refused to be tried by the Board.

The case then proceeded, with General Secretary Brower giving his side and submitting proof of the same, after which, according to the rule, Comrade Brower left the room, and the Board proceeded to act on the case. Their action was as follows: That according to the evidence submitted Henry Harris was guilty of slander and conduct unbecoming a member of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, inasmuch as he had brought malicious charges against the General Secretary, W. L. Brower, which he was unable, when called upon, to substantiate.

That the said Henry Harris be and is hereby expelled from the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance for such action.

CALIFORNIA S. E. C. REPORT.

Los Angeles, Cal., June 15, 1902. To Sections, and Members At Large—Comrades:

The following is the financial report for the month of May:

Cash on hand May 1st.....\$38.03

San Francisco, 50 due stamps.

State Camp. Fund.....\$1.20

Los Angeles Co., 100 due stamps.....17.25

Santa Clara Co., 25 due stamps.....3.00

J. Sheridan, 5 mos., E. Ar- chibald, 2 mos.....1.75

T. P. Lehane, \$5. C. D. Lavin, \$1.50

S. F. C.6.80

From the sale of cigars.....5.00

First mos. dues of 8 prospect- ives members.....2.00

155.03

EXPENDITURES.

One month's rent and postage.....\$3.00

One Edison's No. 1 Mimeograph.....15.00

Train fare and leaflets to Pomona.....3.25

Cigars, \$7. printing, \$7. legal service, \$5.....19.00

Due stamps and stationery.....15.35

Cash on hand May 31st.....\$9.45

155.03

For the State Committee, Louis C. Haller, Secretary, 205 1/2 So. Main street, Los Angeles, Cal.

CANADIAN DEFENCE FUND.

For the purpose of maintaining the right of assemblage and free speech on the streets and thoroughfares of the Dominion.

Previously acknowledged.....\$9.31

W. E. Ten Eyck, Grand Junction, Col.1.00

A. Francis, W. J. Eagleton, George Kroeger, Thos. Sigmund, K. Mitchell, N. Y. City.....1.50

G. B. Rusler, London.....2.25

J. McN.2.25

10th A. D., New York.....2.00

J. Shaffer.....2.25

Wm. Fricker, New York.....2.25

D. Gaminovitz, New York.....2.25

Haupt.....10

H. Hoffman.....5.00

Charlestone.....15

M. Blouk.....15

J. Maskovitz.....25

Total.....18.21

D. ROSS, Treasurer, N. E. C., London, Ont.

IMPORTANT FOR MASSACHUSETTS.

District Alliance No. 19 of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance of the United States and Canada will hold its first grand annual picnic at Oak Island Grove, Revere, on Saturday July 5, 1902. All members of the Alliance and sympathizers with the same should see to it that they do their utmost to make this picnic a financial success in order that the D. A. can carry on the work of clarifying the minds of the workers of Massachusetts as regards this Socialist movement. Price of admission is 25 cents, children free. Trains over the Boston and Revere Beach railroad every ten minutes from Lynn and Boston.

Picnic Committee, D. A. 19.

ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE OF GREATER BOSTON.

A meeting of this committee will be held at the headquarters of Section Lynn on Sunday, July 6th at 3 P. M.

Every Section in Greater Boston should send a representative to this meeting in order to make a financial success of the "annual picnic and field day" of the Party. Sections Woburn, Medford, Boston and Cambridge are especially requested to send representatives in order that the work may be effective in those communities. As the receipts of this picnic are to go to the State Executive Committee, all Comrades should take an interest in its success.

Albert M. Grant, Secretary.

CANADIAN S. L. P.

Section Vancouver in regard to the arrests in Hamilton, Ont.; also H. B. Ashurst's advertising in "The Appeal to Reason." We refer Section Vancouver to Pages 9, 10, 11 of the Constitution that the N. E. C. has no authority to act in the matter.

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